1	IN THE UNITED	O STATES DISTRICT COURT	
2	FOR THE DISTRICT OF WYOMING		
3			
4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,	DOCKET NO. 21-CR-010-F	
5	Plaintiff,		
6	vs.	Cheyenne, Wyoming	
7	ANTHONY JEFFREY BROCHU,	May 20, 2021 10:03 a.m.	
8	Defendant.	10.00 4.111.	
9			
10	TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING PROCEEDINGS		
11		RABLE NANCY D. FREUDENTHAL	
12		ATES DISTRICT JUDGE	
13	APPEARANCES BY ZOOM:		
14		NATHAN C. COPPOM sistant United States Attorney	
15	Dis	strict of Wyoming 20 Capitol Avenue, Fourth Floor	
16		eyenne, WY 82001	
17		RDAN DECKENBACH fice of the Federal Public Defender	
18	Dis	strict of Wyoming  I South Wolcott	
19		sper, WY 82601	
20			
21	JANET DAVIS	RDR, FCRR, CRR	
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24	Proceedings reported by sta	enotype reporter; transcript produced	
25	with Computer-Aided Transcr	ription.	

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Docket 21-CR-010-F
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                            OBJECTIONS TO PSR
         (Proceedings commenced 10:03 a.m., May 20, 2021.)
 1
              THE COURT: Please be seated.
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              COURTROOM DEPUTY: In criminal matter
 3
    Case No. 21-CR-10-F.
 4
              MR. COPPOM: Good morning, Your Honor, Jonathan Coppom
 5
    for the United States.
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 7
              MR. DECKENBACH: And good morning, Your Honor.
     Deckenbach appearing on behalf of Mr. Anthony Brochu who
 8
     appears before the Court in custody.
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              THE COURT: Good morning. Counsel, please approach.
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11
         (Proceedings at sidebar not transcribed.)
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              THE COURT: Mr. Deckenbach, have you and your client
14
     read and discussed the revised Presentence Report?
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              MR. DECKENBACH: We have, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Are there any factual issues concerning
     the report?
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              MR. DECKENBACH: No, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Anything from the Government?
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21
              MR. COPPOM: No, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Other than motions for departure or
    variance, are there legal issues relating to the guideline
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    calculation?
              MR. DECKENBACH: No, Your Honor.
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Docket 21-CR-010-F GUIDELINE CALCULATIONS

THE COURT: For the Government?

MR. COPPOM: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I'll put the guideline calculation on the record. It begins at page 7 of the PSR. We're here for sentencing for felon in possession which begins at a base offense level of 14. The defendant receives a two-level reduction for his timely acceptance of responsibility, dropping him to a total offense level of 12.

In terms of countable criminal convictions, his first countable conviction is a 2011 retail theft, criminal mischief conviction. Then we have a 2011 possession of drug paraphernalia and possession of marijuana conviction. Both of those convictions each accrue one point.

We have a 2018 third offense possession of a controlled substance felony. That accrues one point. He has a subtotal criminal history score of 3. However, he was under a criminal justice sentence out of state court when the current offense conduct was committed. That adds an additional two points.

With a criminal history score of 5, he's placed in Criminal History Category III. At offense level 12, Criminal History Category III, the guideline range is 15 to 21 months.

Any objections or corrections to the guidelines as they stand before motions for departure or variance? Mr. Deckenbach?

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ARGUMENT - DECKENBACH

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MR. DECKENBACH: No, Your Honor. 1 2 THE COURT: For the Government? MR. COPPOM: No, Your Honor. 3 THE COURT: All right. Those, then, will be the Court's initial conclusions. 5 We do have a sentencing memo in this case on behalf of 6 7 defendant which raises, among other arguments, as I understand it, a motion for departure for overrepresentation. 8 Are there other departure arguments that I may have 9 missed in the memo? 10 MR. DECKENBACH: Not for departure, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: All right. I've read the memo, but you're 12 certainly welcome to hit the high points or argue the 13 overrepresentation. 14 MR. DECKENBACH: Thank you, Your Honor. 15 If not a 16 departure, I think the arguments laid out in the memo certainly support a downward variance. As outlined in the memo, 17 Mr. Brochu's very limited criminal history all really stem from 18 his mental health issues and his attempts to medicate that 19 20 illicitly. And the two 2011 convictions are quite old and 21 there's not a lot of intervening criminal conduct in between 22 those and the 2018 conviction which, itself, was a mental 23 health crisis situation which law enforcement responded to. 2.4 So we ask that you find grounds for departure to a

time-served sentence, and if not a departure, at least consider

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Docket 21-CR-010-F ARGUMENT - COPPOM

that argument in support of the variance.

THE COURT: All right. And we will hear further arguments on the variance from the Government on the departure argument.

Mr. Coppom.

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MR. COPPOM: Your Honor, I'll just let the Court know at this time I was unable to access the sentencing memorandum filed by Mr. Deckenbach. That's fine, and I'll waive any need to see it.

Regarding an argument that Mr. Brochu's criminal history is overrepresented, Your Honor, I don't think that's borne out by the facts in this case. The guidelines are very specific about how they are applied and what sorts of convictions are countable versus not countable.

One of the sentencing factors ultimately is sentencing disparities, whether defendants are being treated the same across the board. And because these convictions were countable convictions, I would just respectfully argue that Mr. Brochu should have them counted like any other defendant in front of this Court. Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Well, I have read the sentencing statement. Much of the thrust of the statement I think is perhaps more properly characterized as a motion for variance. From my perspective in looking at -- in considering a defendant and his criminal

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RULING

history, even though the earlier convictions are older convictions, they are countable. There's nothing about those convictions that strikes the Court as not representative of the defendant's criminality, and I think the same about the conviction in 2018 and the probation violation associated with that conviction.

While defendant's circumstances were or appear to have been considered by the sentencing court in that case, it was a felony case and he failed on supervision associated with that felony case for reasons unrelated or additional reasons beyond the commission of a new offense.

It appears to me as though each of the points properly -- is properly counted, as there are no objections to the countable score, and defendant seems well-placed in Criminal History Category III. This isn't an instance where he is teetering on the edge between II and III, and I do think category III best represents his potential for recidivism and criminal thinking.

Consequently, I will deny the motion for departure and we will move to the motion for variance. I know a portion of your argument touched on the arguments associated with his circumstances, his mental health history, his substance abuse and use, the mental health crises that have resulted in his encounters with law enforcement.

I do have the letters and have read the letters from

Docket 21-CR-010-F ARGUMENT - DECKENBACH

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family and friends, but I certainly would welcome additional arguments on the motion for variance.

MR. DECKENBACH: Thank you, Your Honor. As the Court has reviewed that, I won't go on too long here. But the guidelines are advisory. They are there to make sure that defendants are treated equally. However, the law asks the Court, as the Court is well aware, to consider the individual defendant's history and characteristics and the public policy interest in defendants, deterring future criminal activity as well as keeping the public safe.

And with Mr. Brochu, a sentence of time served today is going to answer all of those considerations. Sending him to BOP and federal prison is not going to deter him. He understands how he is not to have a firearm under any circumstances. His lesson has been learned, sitting almost seven months in custody, 204 days as of today. Going to the BOP is not going to help him, his mental health. It is not going to help him address his addictions.

Truly, what is going to help him is continued counseling which can resume starting tomorrow if the Court is to give him a time served. He has a home that he can move into tomorrow with his mother, you know. He turned 40 two days ago. And as someone who is quickly approaching his 40th birthday, the point -- kind of the halfway point where you kind of look forward, look back and see what you've accomplished, what you

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have failed to accomplish, and it is a time to reflect and look forward. And Mr. Brochu is doing that. He's looking forward to a life where he can continue to work with professionals in curbing his addiction and pursuing appropriate medication for his mental health issues and he can work and provide for himself as well as his loved ones.

So that's the opportunity you would be affording him immediately by giving him time served. He is not a threat to the public. There's going to be no danger by giving him such a sentence. He is not a threat to anyone, Your Honor. And his interests, as well as the public interest, would be best served with a sentence of time served.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

For the Government.

MR. COPPOM: Thank you, Your Honor. At the outset I'll, I guess, make a small confession which is I struggle personally sometimes with some of the crimes we charge, like felon in possession, because it is hard to really know how culpable someone is. Mr. Brochu has certainly violated a law that Congress felt important to enact to keep firearms out of the hands of felons, but even within that crime we do see a spectrum in terms of how people behave when they're perhaps violating the law.

Some are more egregious than others. Mr. Brochu, he has, it appears, some substance abuse issues and some mental

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Docket 21-CR-010-F ARGUMENT - COPPOM health issues. That is something this Court needs to take into account. At the same time I will also note, Your Honor, that's true of a lot of defendants who, obviously, come before this This Court knows that well more than me. But at the end of the day, Mr. Brochu's conduct -- he had a firearm, and he was in a public space with it. He did not resist arrest or anything like that, so he did violate the law, and he should be held accountable in some way. I will also be candid, Your Honor. I'm frequently

relieved that I don't have to decide the exact sentence someone receives, so everything Mr. Deckenbach said should be taken under consideration. I don't have anything to add to it. Under the terms of the plea agreement, Your Honor, I

am bound to recommend the low end of the guidelines in this case, so that's what I will do. I would respectfully ask that the Court sentence Mr. Brochu to 15 months which is the low end of the guidelines. Not knowing what is a perfect sentence, because that's impossible to ever know, that is a sentence that is sufficient, but not greater than necessary, under the factors in Section 3553(a). Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

Anything further from counsel?

As is my practice, I summarize the letters that I've received and read.

Docket 21-CR-010-F

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Counsel, anything further before I go through that summarization?

MR. DECKENBACH: No, Your Honor. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

As noted with the sentencing statement from counsel, I received several letters on defendant's behalf. I received a letter from his mother, Ms. Brochu. She writes that the defendant is her oldest son. She characterizes him as a peacekeeper, someone who goes out of his way to help anyone in need, kind and considerate, someone that she's proud of. She writes about the tragedy where defendant lost his wife, and she also writes about some concerns regarding reports and the negative information the officer reports have.

She wants me to know that the family is a good

Christian family, that the defendant is honest. She does not
believe he will be a repeat offender. She believes last year
was very difficult on the defendant. She doesn't have kind
words to say about his wife, although I'm sure it was tragic as
well to her that the -- the circumstances of her death.

She is also sympathetic about his former wife's disability and the pain. She writes that the defendant comes from a supportive family. She looks forward to having him come and stay with her in Powell. She notes he's a careful and -- caring and helpful person and that it would be a blessing to her to have him close again.

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She believes that he's paid for his wrongs, that he's lost so much: His wife, his job, his apartment and many of his belongings. She characterizes him in closing as a good, gentle man.

Then I have a letter from Mr. Brochu, defendant's father. As I understand it from Mr. Brochu's letter, he adopted the defendant and they bonded. He characterizes the defendant as someone quick to offer a comforting word or helping hand. I found it curious that he characterized the defendant as an average student, fair, and curious that he numbered his paragraphs. I think that may be associated with his military service.

He writes defendant had a lot of friends as a child. He, too, remarks that theirs is a Christian family and he characterizes the defendant as a decent, Christian man, although I -- just on a note, not that this is negative in any respect, but I found it curious that the defendant identified his religion as "Other," and perhaps it just didn't come up and that's what the mental health counselor noted, not knowing exactly what to say.

He believes that the defendant is tuned into other people's feelings. He acknowledged that the defendant has made bad decisions, but he doesn't believe that he deserves any sentence other than a time-served sentence. He believes the defendant wasn't in his right mind during this time, perhaps

Docket 21-CR-010-F

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felt threatened by the world. But overall he characterizes him as an open, caring man with a huge heart, not a threat to anyone, any person, and hasn't shown violence towards anyone.

I have a letter from Ashton Munoz, the defendant's brother. He characterizes defendant similarly, as someone kind and trustworthy, someone who has gone through difficult experiences. He believes the defendant had a momentary lapse in judgment. He writes that the defendant will be released ultimately to live with his mother in Powell who will provide a stable and loving environment and help the defendant acquire suitable employment and that the defendant will help in providing family support and emotional stability.

I have a letter from Patrick Brochu, another brother, who characterizes the defendant as very caring and humble, willing to help and patient. This brother believes that he faces -- that this charge is for violating the terms of his probation and, of course, we all know it is not. This is a separate offense. Nonetheless, the brother writes about the loss the defendant suffered which he believes perhaps contributed to him not thinking clearly. He writes that he's kind and caring.

He, too, notes that the defendant will be staying with his mother who will offer a stable environment and help find employment and writes that he's missed very much.

And then I have a summary, as noted, that offers some

system, and I know that it is -- justice will be found and that

the -- the letters pretty much do summarize -- summarize it up.

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And I hope that you take it all into consideration when justice 2 is served today. And I appreciate your time, Your Honor.

> Thank you, sir. THE COURT:

THE DEFENDANT: Thank you.

THE COURT: And just to note, unless I'm mistaken, I believe defendant is here on a conditional plea. correct?

> MR. DECKENBACH: That's correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Well, this case presents some Notwithstanding the conditions of supervision, I challenges. have a difficult time in this day and age understanding how someone adjudged a felon can believe he can have a gun and possess a gun, notwithstanding state law. There's so much in the news these days about additional restraints needed or not needed associated with gun possession and the amount of guns we have in our society. The one constant in all the discussions, and unless or until the courts advise otherwise, is that felons can't possess guns, just like felons can't vote; felons can't run for office; felons are deported if they come from another country. And these are -- this is the law of the land.

I certainly do understand and appreciate that the defendant has some -- has had some real significant challenges during this period, but even in Park County where I'm from, gun-loving people seem to still understand that they cannot carry guns and possess guns if they're felons. So that -- that

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is notwithstanding the prosecutor's statements. And we do have reductions for certain types of gun offenses associated with the guideline calculation to reflect that, that not all possessions by felons is the same.

But this, we have someone who has obvious mental issues, in a country where we have gun violence on a day-by-day basis, that also has substance abuse issues. And none of that supports -- in addition to being a felon, none of that supports or counsels having a gun in your waistband. That to me is just un -- un -- you know, it is difficult for me to comprehend how someone can go into a store or any public space, or even in his home, with mental health challenges, substance abuse issues, and a felony, on top of all of that to have a gun, particularly with the backdrop of the last offense which was so very dangerous to yourself and law enforcement.

While I expect the family's kind of whitewash of the circumstance and characterizes -- in terms of characterizing the defendant as not violent, he's obviously a violent person vis-à-vis himself, if not others. And that encounter says it all.

Honestly, I have to wonder, had the state court judge imposed a harsher sentence would it not have made a better impression or a more significant impression. It was, like, you pled guilty to that felony and left with very little time, on four years' probation, and just picked up where you were at

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that point in time. And that, to me, makes no sense either. Something should have changed in that -- in your thinking, that you were not on the right path, when you found your wife's gun, that you should not have it. Even having not been adjudged a felon, someone with mental health and substance abuse problems should not be carrying a gun.

I know that's not the law of the land, and I'm not in the legislature, but that's a strongly held view. We are not here to punish that conduct, but we are here to punish felon in possession. So I'm here from the perspective that we have somebody who is a danger and a risk. While a prison sentence may not advance your mental health treatment or substance abuse challenges, it deters future criminal conduct and it protects the public and it protects yourself.

And I won't follow in the footsteps of the state court judge and be lenient, particularly with a time-served sentence. There's just nothing here -- there's nothing here that supports that. Granted, you come from a very supportive, Christian family, and that is your ace in the hole. That is your strength. That is where you need to come back to. You need to comply with your conditions of probation. You were given a break and violated your conditions of probation.

So, that's a long way of saying that this is not going to be a time-served sentence. It is not going to be a low-end sentence because I think the punishment here needs to fit the

history and characteristics of the defendant as he presents himself, which is a person with significant onboard challenges of mental health and substance use. And those, combined with not fully appreciating the circumstances of that -- of your situation and then turns to possessing a gun when you could have easily killed the officer in that 2018 encounter, or yourself or everybody, it's just -- this picture is one that just does not call out for leniency.

So with that, I will impose a mid-range sentence and a three-year term of supervision to follow. I recognize this is a conditional plea, and I'll advise on a Notice of Appeal so that you can preserve the arguments that were made in the motion to dismiss.

So with that, I will state disposition.

Pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, and considering those factors set forth in 18 USC Section 3553(a), it is the Judgment and Sentence of the Court that the defendant Anthony Jeffrey Brochu is hereby sentenced to a term of 18 months in the custody of the Bureau of Prisons.

Upon release from custody, the defendant shall be placed on supervised release for three years.

Within 72 hours of release from custody, the defendant shall report in person to the probation office in the district to which he's released.

While on supervised release, the defendant shall

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comply with the mandatory and standard conditions of supervision adopted by this court.

Further, in accordance with the factors set forth in 18 USC Section 3553(a), additional special conditions detailed in paragraph 66 of the Presentence Report will be imposed in order to address the nature and circumstances of the instant offense and the defendant's documented history of substance use, mental health problems and criminal history.

A search condition will be imposed in order to promote public safety through effective oversight and to enforce the other conditions of supervision and to achieve the desired outcomes of supervision.

In accordance with 18 USC Section 3583(d), I find these conditions are reasonably related to the deterrence of criminal conduct, the protection of the public from further crimes of the defendant and defendant's educational, vocational, medical and other correctional needs.

Further, they involve no greater deprivation of liberty than is reasonably necessary for the purposes of deterring criminal activity, protecting the public and promoting the defendant's rehabilitation and are consistent with any pertinent policy statement issued by the Sentencing Commission.

I find the defendant does not have the ability to pay a fine, and no fine is ordered. It is ordered that the

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defendant shall pay a special assessment fee in the amount of \$100 which is due immediately. Payments for monetary obligations shall be made payable by cashier's check or money order to the Clerk of the District Court, 2120 Capitol Avenue, Cheyenne, Wyoming, 82001.

The defendant shall participate in the Inmate
Financial Responsibility Program to pay his monetary
obligations by making payments of no less than \$25 per quarter.

Any amount not paid immediately or through the BOP program shall be paid commencing 60 days prior to the expiration of the defendant's term of supervised release -- excuse me -- shall be paid commencing 60 days after the defendant's release from confinement in monthly payments of not less than 10 percent of the defendant's gross monthly income. All payments shall be satisfied no later than 60 days prior to the expiration of the term of supervision.

I recommend the defendant be placed at FCI Englewood for the programming and proximity to family members, and I strongly recommend that he participate in the Residential Drug Abuse Program. However, the length of sentence will really facilitate that. I can include that recommendation and hopefully that will go towards other drug abuse or drug prevention programs administered by the BOP.

The defendant is advised that he has 14 days from the date of entry of judgment to file any Notice of Appeal.

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                           JUDGMENT & SENTENCE
              Other than reasons previously argued, is there any
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     reason why the sentence should not be imposed as stated?
     Counsel for defendant?
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              MR. DECKENBACH: No further basis, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right.
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              For the Government?
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              MR. COPPOM: No, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. I will impose judgment as
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     stated.
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              Good luck to you, Mr. Brochu.
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              We will stand in recess until 11:00.
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         (Proceedings concluded 10:39 a.m., May 20, 2021.)
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Janet Davis, RDR, FCRR, CRR

jbd.davis@gmail.com

1	CERTIFICATE	
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4		
5	I, JANET DAVIS, Federal Official Court Reporter for	
6	the United States District Court for the District of Wyoming, a	
7	Registered Diplomate Reporter, Federal Certified Realtime	
8	Reporter, and Certified Realtime Reporter, do hereby certify	
9	that I reported by machine shorthand the foregoing proceedings	
10	contained herein on the aforementioned subject on the date	
11	herein set forth, and that the foregoing pages constitute a	
12	full, true and correct transcript.	
13		
14	Dated this 6th day of July, 2021.	
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17	, , , ,	
18	1st Janet Davis	
19		
20	JANET DAVIS, RDR, FCRR, CRR Federal Official Court Reporter	
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